

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Yaroslavl Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Area Layout and Photographs of Shcherbakov and Vicinity	DATE DISTR.	11 February 1957
		NO. PAGES	29
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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## Comments

1. Ref. page 6, point 18, the installation described may be part of the Pavlov Aircraft Engine Plant.
2. Ref. page 6, point 22, the factory  may be the Mayak Match Factory.
3. Ref. page 7, paragraph 2, the positions from which photographs No. 6 and No. 7 were taken are not indicated on the overlay on page 13. Both photographs were taken in the settlement Novyy Poselok.

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STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI	AEC						
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)															

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REPORT

COUNTRY USSR (Yaroslavl Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 8 JAN 57

SUBJECT Area Layout and Photographs of Shcherbakov  
and Vicinity

NO. OF PAGES 28

PLACE  
ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

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DATE  
ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION

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1.

The following points are  
keyed to the sketch on page 12.

## Point 1

Zavod Perebory

This factory was known locally as Zavod Perebory.  
The large complex contained many stone buildings.

there seemed to be very little  
activity there. [See Photograph 1].

25X1

## Point 2

Perebory Prison Camp

Most of the prisoners in this camp were civilians,  
both males and females,

25X1

## Point 3

Dam with Water-Level Gates

The dam was constructed of reinforced concrete.  
The difference between the water level of the lake  
on one side of the dam gates and the water level  
of the river (the lower point) on the other side  
of the gates was eight meters. The site was  
guarded by an armed military guard at all times.  
A road ran across the top of the dam. [See Photo-  
graphs 2 and 3].

## Point 4

Locks

There were two parallel locks, each 300 m long and  
60 m wide, but the southern lock was used almost  
exclusively. It took eight to ten minutes for a  
ship to get through a lock. The locks were capable  
of accommodating rafts up to 300 m long. [See  
Photographs 2, 3, and 4].

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Point 5

Novyy Posëlok Settlement

The construction of Novyy Posëlok (also known as Mekh Zavod I settlement) was completed in 1952. It consisted of about 50 Finnish-type houses which were assigned to Germans, [redacted] In 1954, five large wooden barracks were added in which Soviets were quartered. Photographs 5-7, 9, and 13 show typical scenes in and near this settlement.

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Point 6

Mysino Village

Mysino was an old village comprised of log houses. The inhabitants either were farmers or worked in the nearby crane factory, Mekh Zavod I (Point 25). [See Photographs 8 and 12].

Point 7

New Construction

A three-story brick building was in the process of construction, [redacted] It was rumored that the building was to be a chemical plant. The factory had its own pumping station on the river, west of Point 5 above. [See Photograph 9].

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Point 8

Radio Transmitter and Parabolic Radar Reflector

Within a guarded area, surrounded by barbed wire, [redacted] were located several small one-story buildings. The area was sandy and was largely covered with young birches, pines and other trees. Within the area, [redacted] a small military short-wave transmitter and the smaller of two parabolic radar reflectors. [See Point 10 for further details]. The reflector was two meters in diameter.

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Point 9

Military Housing and Storage Area

Several small, one-story, stone buildings, constructed in 1954, were located within a wooded area (near Point 8) and were visible from the nearby road. The military personnel assigned to the antiaircraft battery (Point 10) were quartered here. There also were several small, one-story, stone buildings which had wooden shutters instead of windows. On one of these buildings, [redacted] a "No Smoking" sign. [redacted] the ammunition for the antiaircraft guns [redacted] [see Point 10] was stored here. [redacted] several telephone lines leading into the area.

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**Point 10**Antiaircraft Battery and Parabolic Radar Reflector

From a distance, [ ] at least six antiaircraft gun barrels protruding above the treetops, which at that time were only about four meters high. [ ] these barrels on several occasions and each time they were pointing in different directions. [ ] the caliber as 12 cm. ( [ ] gunfire, about once a month, which sounded like heavy artillery or antiaircraft guns. [ ] the firing had not come from the direction of the antiaircraft position described above; the sound of the firing came from a more westerly direction. [ ] any firing practice in the area. There were also at least two searchlights in the immediate vicinity of this area, but he could not pinpoint their location. Several times, during the night, [ ] as many as nine searchlight beams trying to spot passing planes. [ ] but only from a distance, a steel transmitting tower. It was located in a clearing and protruded about four or five meters above the young trees nearby.

The antiaircraft battery was equipped with radar, consisting of two movable parabolic reflectors, four meters in diameter. (The smaller reflector was located in the area Point 8). There may have been more reflectors, [ ] Each reflector was operated by two soldiers who sat at its base. The reflector in this area was visible from the north corner of the road (Point 11), where the road turned sharply to the south. The distance from this point to the radar reflector was less than 200 m. The entire area was surrounded by a two-meter high barbed-wire fence which was guarded and patrolled at all times by armed guards, who were accompanied by dogs at night. This seemed to be a permanent installation.

**Point 11**Road

Constructed prior to 1952, the road was in excellent condition. It was cobblestoned, was six meters wide, and had a one-meter wide drainage ditch on both sides. The section drawn on the overlay does not appear on the Map. The road passed the power plant

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(Point 13) and connected with the road to Vologda N 59-20, E 39-40 on the east, and led past the locks (Point 4) to Perebory and Shcherbakov on the west. See Photographs 9 and 14.

**Point 12** Sheksna Settlement

In Sheksna N 59-15, E 38-45 were several new (constructed in 1952-1954), three-story, stone buildings which housed workers of the power plant (Point 13). The settlement was named after the river which flowed through this area prior to the construction of the dam.

**Point 13** Hydroelectric Power Plant

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This was a concrete structure, 150 m x 50 m x 15 m, with a saw-toothed sheet-metal roof (seven ridges). The cranes which raised and lowered the water gates were visible on the northwest (lake) side of the plant. [redacted]

[redacted] there were seven cranes. On the southeast (river) side of the plant, the water rushed out of the plant with great force. The building was guarded by armed military sentries.

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**Point 14** Area Containing Transformers and Oil Switches

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[redacted] there were a great many transformers and oil switches in this area and that the high-tension line (Point 23) originated here. Two three-phase lines went south in the direction of Moscow, and one three-phase line went in a northeasterly direction past the power plant. Each line consisted of three cables; one line possibly had two ground wires. Along the section which crossed the Volga River, there definitely were two ground wires.

[redacted] during rain, snow blizzards, or fog, the insulation on the power line sprayed sparks which interfered considerably with radio reception. Every time this phenomenon occurred, [redacted] which was located almost two kilometers from the power line, crackled. The four masts, two on each side of the river, were equipped with red warning lights on top. These lights were lit 24 hours a day. In addition, there were red neon lights on the masts, up near the cables, which lit up every time the sparks occurred.

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**Point 15** Vasilyevskoye Village

Vasilyevskoye was formerly a large farm, [redacted] the village housed mostly workers of the power plant (Point 13) see Photograph 10.

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**Point 16**     Shcherbakov Hospital

This hospital was known to the Germans as Hospital PF 20. It was a large three-story stone building.

**Point 17**     Factory

[redacted] this factory manufactured kitchen utensils such as pots and pans, but he did not know the name of the factory. It consisted of several stone buildings. [redacted]

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**Point 18**     Factory

[redacted] this factory only from a distance of 300 m. [redacted] the plant had something to do with airplane engines. Frequently, and sometimes for days at a time, airplane engines, apparently on test stands, could be heard. The noise was sometimes so strong that the windows vibrated in Novyy Posëlek, about six kilometers away. The factory complex consisted of several large, stone buildings. [redacted]  
/See Photograph 12/.

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**Point 19**     Engineering School for Aircraft Technicians

The school was located in a large, four-story, dark red-brick building. There was a sign outside the building, [redacted] whether this was a university-level engineering school, [redacted] the school was only for technicians.

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**Point 20**     Naval Installation

[redacted] in addition to the construction of minesweepers, fire-fighting boats were built here.

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**Point 21**     Naval Arsenal

[redacted]  
[redacted] /See Photograph 12/.

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**Point 22**     Match and Box Factory

The factory was composed of several large brick buildings and one large chimney. Tremendous piles of sawdust could be seen near the factory on the banks of the river. [redacted]  
[redacted] /See Photograph 12/.

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**Point 23**      High-Tension Line

Refer to Point 14 for details. /See Photographs 9, 11, 12, and 13/.

**Point 24**      Oxygen Plant

/See Photograph 16/.

**Point 25**      Mekh Zavod I

/See Photographs 2, 13, and 14/.

**Point 26**      Second Village

/See Photograph 11/.

**Point 27**      Leninskiy Prospekt

The street began at this point and continued through Shcherbakov /see sketch on page 22/.

**Point 28**      Prison Camps

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The prisoners of these camps were employed in the construction of the locks.

2.



**Photograph 1**      September 1953. Taken from the north bank of the Volga River, near the Mekh Zavod I motorboat dock, facing south-west. Zavod Perebory (Point 1) and a water tower are located on the south bank. A small loading dock is situated to the right of the factory. Ships could approach the loading dock only during high water.

**Photograph 2**      August 1953. Taken from a high river bank in front of the oxygen plant /for location, see Point 24 on page 12/, facing west. A pump house is shown in the foreground, behind the earthen wall. This pump supplied water to Mekh Zavod I (Point 25) and to Mekh Zavod I settlement (also known as Novyy Posselok) (Point 5) in Perebory /N 58-16, E 38-42/. Behind this structure are located two navigational signals which marked the navigable water from

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a point near Novyy Posëlok to the match and box factory (Point 22). Further up the bank, there is a floating dock serving as a motorboat stop. Towards the right of the picture is the south entrance to the locks (Point 4) leading to the reservoir. To the left of the locks is the dam with the water-level gates (Point 3). The navigable water is to the right of the sandbank. On the south bank, to the left, are the buildings of Mekh Zavod I.

- Photograph 3** August 1953. Taken from the river watchman's house on the Volga, facing west-southwest. In the foreground is a signal station for river traffic. In the background are the locks, the sandbank, and the dam with water-level gates. A road and a railroad track passed over the top of the dam. On the south bank can be seen the water tower of Zavod Perebory and a farm village. The motorized freighter on the river bore the name MAGADAN on its prow and on its bridge.
- Photograph 4** May 1954. Taken from the north bank of the Volga River near Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5). Travelling downstream is a raft carrying ash, beech, poplar, and birch logs. The raft has just passed through the Perebory Locks in its full size.
- Photograph 5** December 1954. Entrance to Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5) and the factory bus, bearing the inscription "Employees".
- Photograph 6** June 1953. A street in Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5) after a trench digger had passed. Lying along the street are posts which were to be used in the construction of a new fence. The fence was to divide the street so that houses on the east side of the street could be rented to Soviets. (Germans resided on the west side of the street).
- Photograph 7** September 1954. Taken within the German section of Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5). In the foreground is Maj. Aleksandr Yefimovich Butov, accompanied by Sr. Lt. Boris Dramin, going hunting.<sup>1</sup>
- Photograph 8** June 1953. Mysino village (Point 6) located six kilometers west-northwest of Shcherbakov.

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1. Maj. Aleksandr Yefimovich Butov was the commandant of the German settlement in Shcherbakov; Sr. Lt. Boris Dramin was his assistant.

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- Photograph 9** February 1954. Taken near Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5), showing a section of the Perebory-Sheksna road (Point 11). The railroad line is next to the road. In the background, just above the horse, is a new construction, presumed by source to be a future chemical plant (Point 7). A construction fence surrounds the area. In the background are masts of the high-tension line leading to the power plant (Point 13) and also telephone lines.
- Photograph 10** August 1953. A street in Vasilyevskoye village (Point 15), located near Shcherbakov. The uniformed men on the right are believed to be members of the regular guard detail of the power plant at Sheksna (Point 13).
- Photograph 11** February 1954. Taken facing west. A street in Second Village (Point 26), located four kilometers northwest of Shcherbakov. In the background can be seen two masts of the high-tension line which crossed the Volga see Point 14.
- Photograph 12** June 1953. Taken from a high river bank near Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5) facing east-southeast. The Volga River is on the right side of the picture. On the south bank are located houses of an unidentified village and the west corner of the city of Shcherbakov. Fifty-three millimeters from the right edge of the picture is the chimney of a match and box factory (Point 22). To the left of this factory, located on the river bank, were storage sheds of the naval arsenal (Point 21). Situated 69 mm from the right edge of the picture is an airplane engine factory (Point 18). On the north bank (in the foreground) are farm houses of Mysino village (Point 6). Also visible are the wires of a high-tension line leading from the power plant and going toward the right across the Volga, and south in the direction of Moscow.
- Photograph 13** December 1954. The western edge of Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5). The building on the left is the club house of Mekh Zavod I (Point 25). It was almost completed at the time the picture was taken. Under construction, in the background, is a large apartment house. Next to the apartment house are prefabricated houses used by the employees as well as the supervisory personnel of the plant. The tower was to supply water to the houses in the settlement; it was already leaning even though its construction

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had not been completed. At the right edge of the photograph are the fence and buildings of Mekh Zavod I. The poles in the foreground carried 220-v AC lines as well as the telephone line. In the background are another telephone line and a 4,000-v line.

- Photograph 14** January 1955. Shown is the southeast corner of Mekh Zavod I (Point 25), including its fence and a watch-tower. In the background is the administration building and the water tower. In the foreground is the Perebory-Sheksna road (Point 11) and the railroad track which runs parallel to the road.
- Photograph 15** March 1954. Earthen storage sheds near the motorboat landing point for Mekh Zavod I. The storage sheds were located a short distance from the north bank of the Volga. The sheds contained blankets, uniforms, and other supplies for the prison camps (Point 28), located near the Perebory Locks.
- Photograph 16** August 1953. Taken from the southwest corner of Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5), the photograph shows the oxygen plant (Point 24), located on the north bank of the Volga River. 25X1

25X1

3. Solely for the purpose of orientation, [ ] identified several landmarks on the overlay of the eastern section of Shcherbakov, based on [ ] see page 227.

On page 23 is another copy of the above overlay, [ ] the approximate position from which each photograph was taken and has indicated by arrows the approximate scope of each. See pages 21 to 28 for the photographs. The following legend is keyed to the numbers appearing beneath each photograph. 25X1

- Photograph 17** July 1954. Taken from a ship on the Volga, the picture shows the central part of Shcherbakov. On the left is a former church, now used as a granary and as living quarters. On the bank in front of the church is a landing place used by a local motorboat line. Next to the church is a hospital, formerly the residence of a local governor. In front of the hospital is a dock used by the long-distance steamship line which travelled from Moscow, via the Moscow-Volga Canal, Rybinskoye Reservoir, Yaroslavl /N 57-35, E 39-50/, Gorkiy /N 56-20, E 44-00/, and Astrakhan /N 46-21, E 48-03/ to Rostov /N 47-15, E 39-53/. On the river bank, above this dock is the administration building for river shipping, containing a passenger ticket office and a freight office, etc. To the right of 25X1

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this structure are houses, some of which were used as granaries, others as living quarters. Behind these houses was Market Place 2. On the extreme right of the photograph is a ferryboat landing point.

- Photograph 18** July 1954. Taken from the Volga River, facing northwest. The photograph is a close-up of a section of Photograph 17. The large building in front is the hospital. In front of the hospital is the floating dock of the local motorboat line. The motorboat in front of the dock was equipped with a short-wave transmitter and receiver. A street, terminating at the dock, appears on the far right of the photograph.
- Photograph 19** July 1954. Another close-up of Photographs 17 and 18. In the center is a former church, now serving as a granary and living quarters. On the left is a former monastery; on the right are office and administration buildings. In the foreground is the upper structure of a river steamer.
- Photograph 20** July 1954. The Shcherbakov-Petrovskoye car ferry and a tugboat. On the bank, between the tugboat and the ferry, is Proletarskaya pl. landing point. The tower toward the left of the picture, located near Proletarskaya pl. is a fire-brigade training tower, formerly used as a fire lookout tower.
- Photograph 21** July 1954. Facing north. A section of Proletarskaya pl. in Shcherbakov. On the right of the photograph are a store and a shoemaker's shop. On the bank of the river is the entrance to the passenger and car ferry to Petrovskoye, located on the other side of the Volga. On the north bank, towards the left of the photograph, is the beach of an open-air bath. In the background are living quarters.
- Photograph 22** July 1954. A street corner along Leninskiy prospekt, the main street of Shcherbakov. Shown are apartment houses and warehouses.
- Photograph 23** July 1954. Taken at noon, facing Leninskiy prospekt. Apartments and shops on Proletarskaya pl.
- Photograph 24** July 1954. A scene at Market Place 2. Only dairy products were sold in the building. In front of the building are vegetable stands.
- Photograph 25** July 1954. A scene at Market Place 2. The arch at the right is the southeastern entrance into the area. In the foreground are several members of the local militia.
- Photograph 26** July 1954. A scene at Market Place 2. In the background is the local museum; on the left, a meat market.

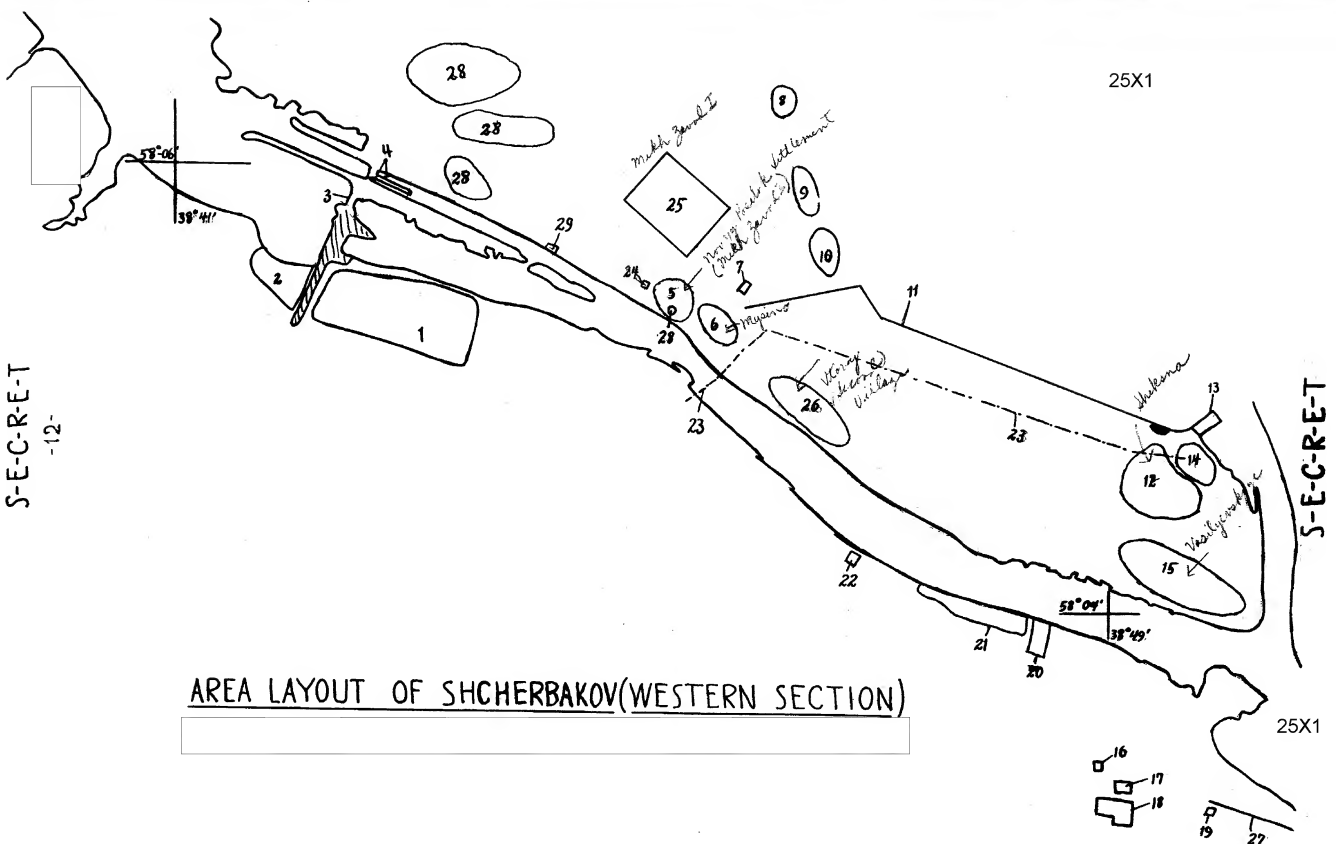
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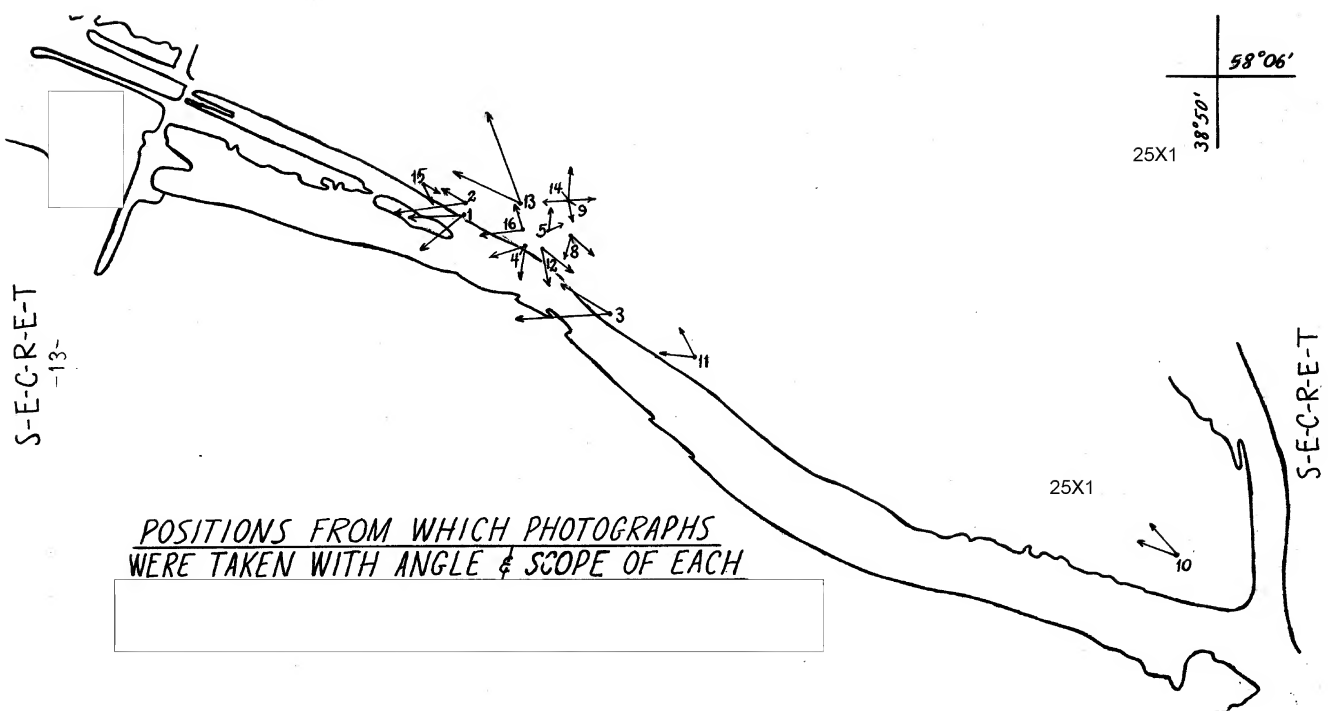


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S-E-C-R-E-T

### AREA LAYOUT OF SHCHERBAKOV(WESTERN SECTION)





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-14-



(1)



(2)

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S-E-C-R-E-T

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(3)



(4)

S-E-C-R-E-T

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(5)



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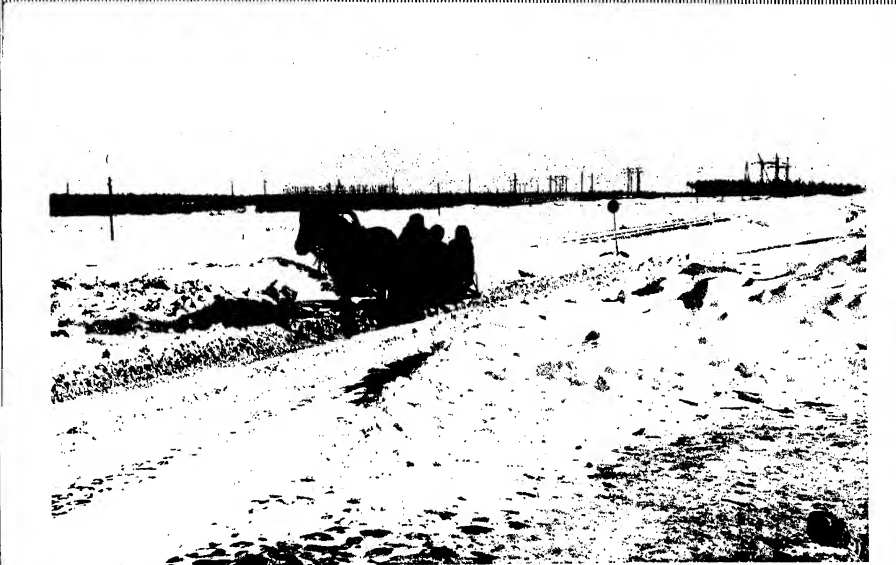
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(11)



(12)

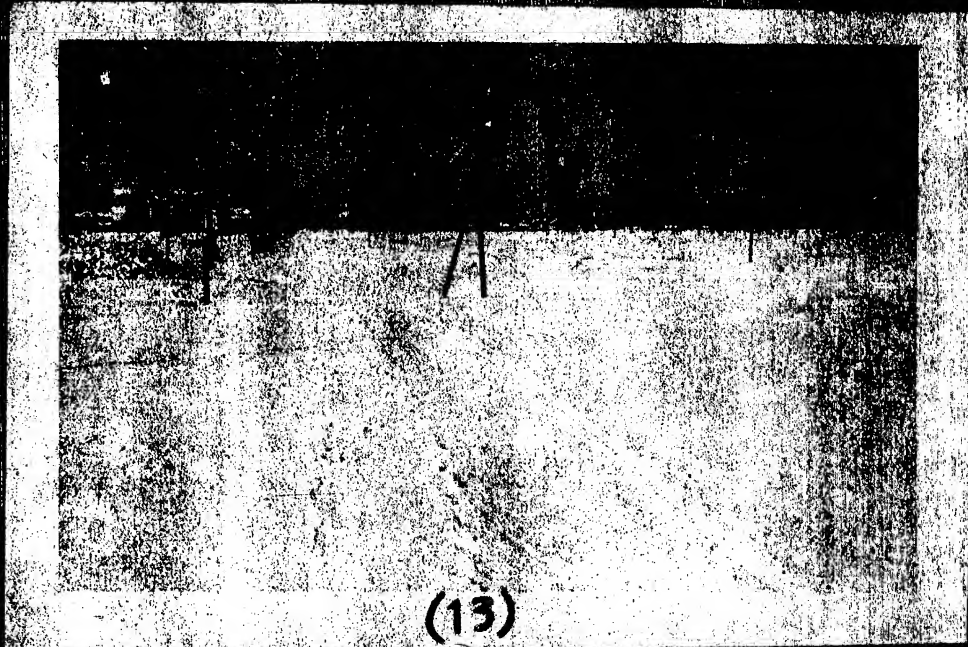
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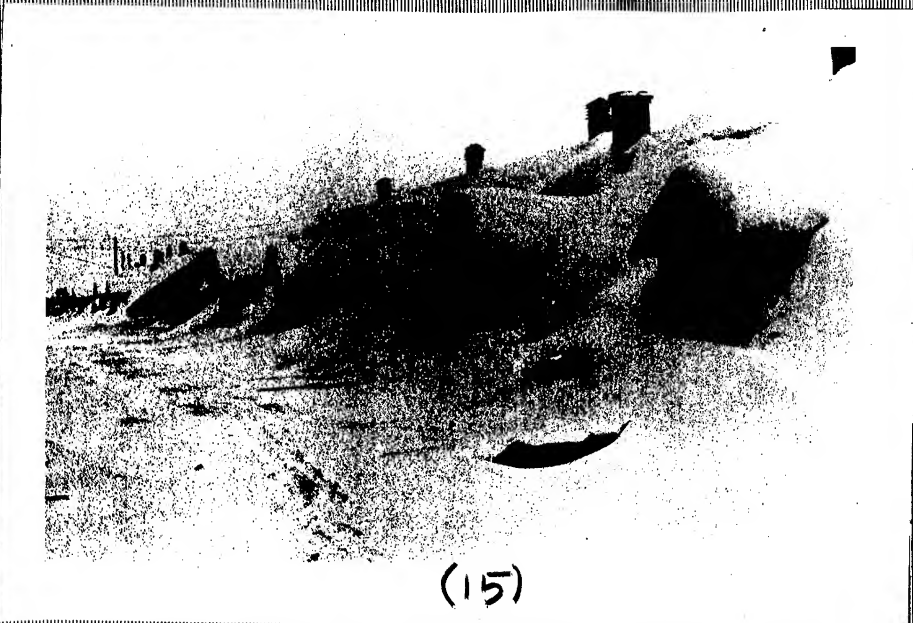


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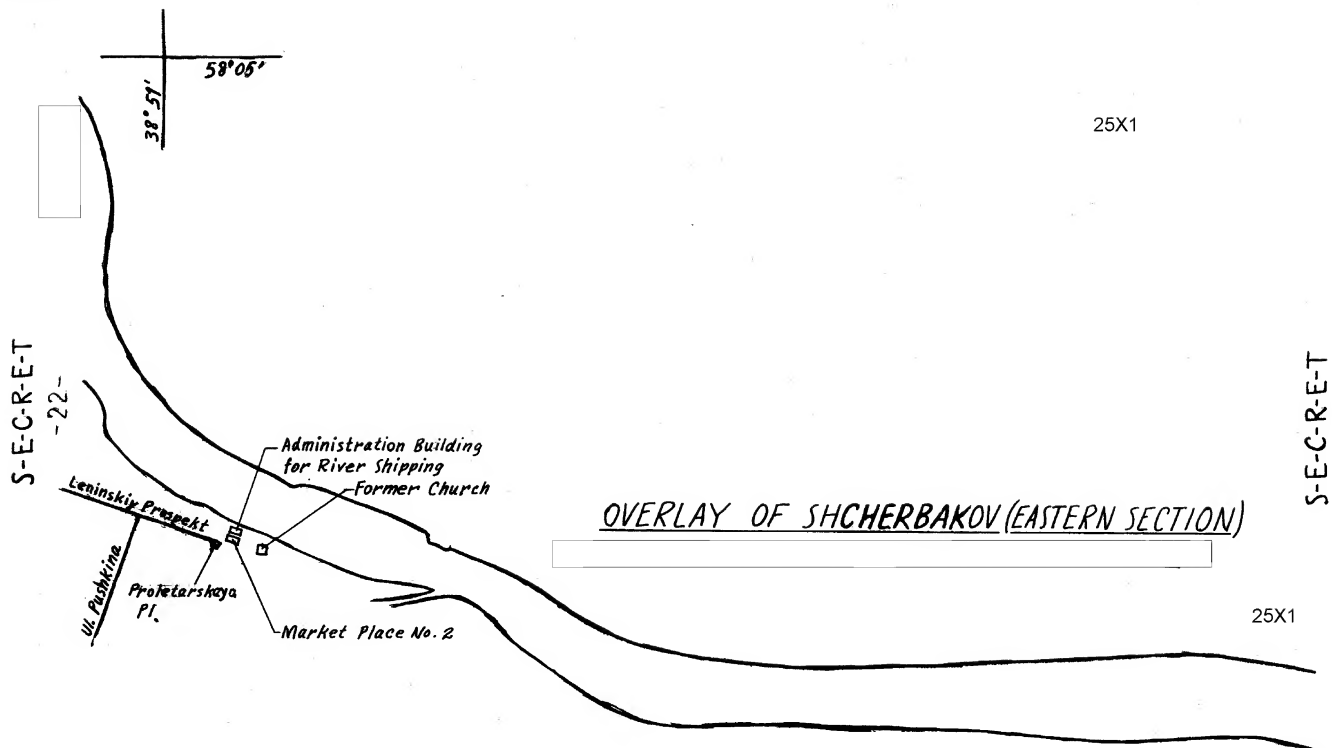
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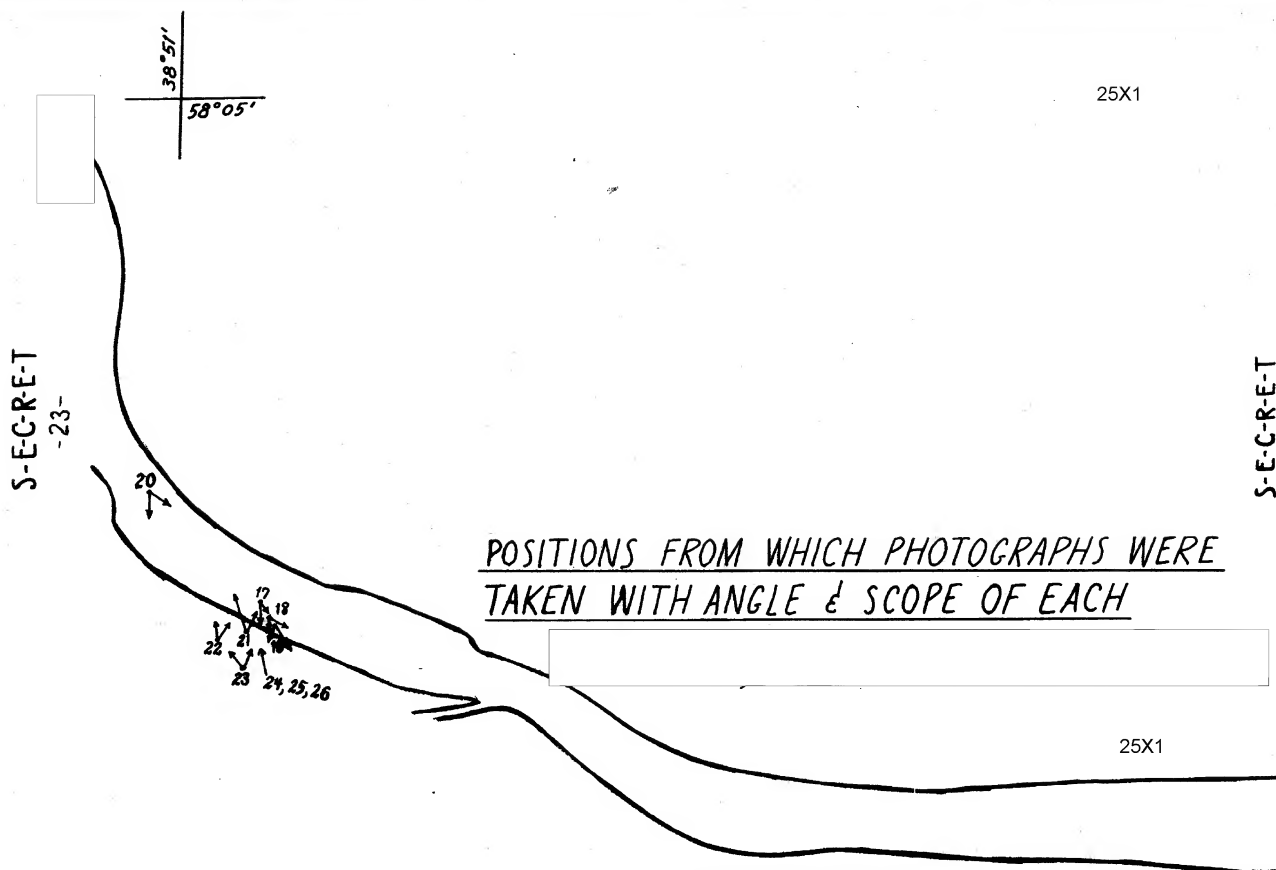
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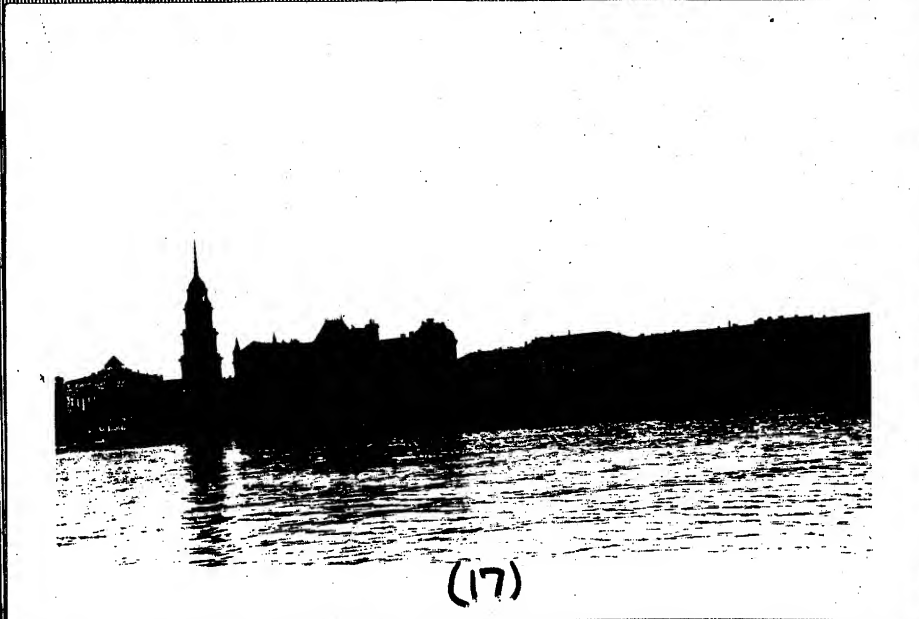




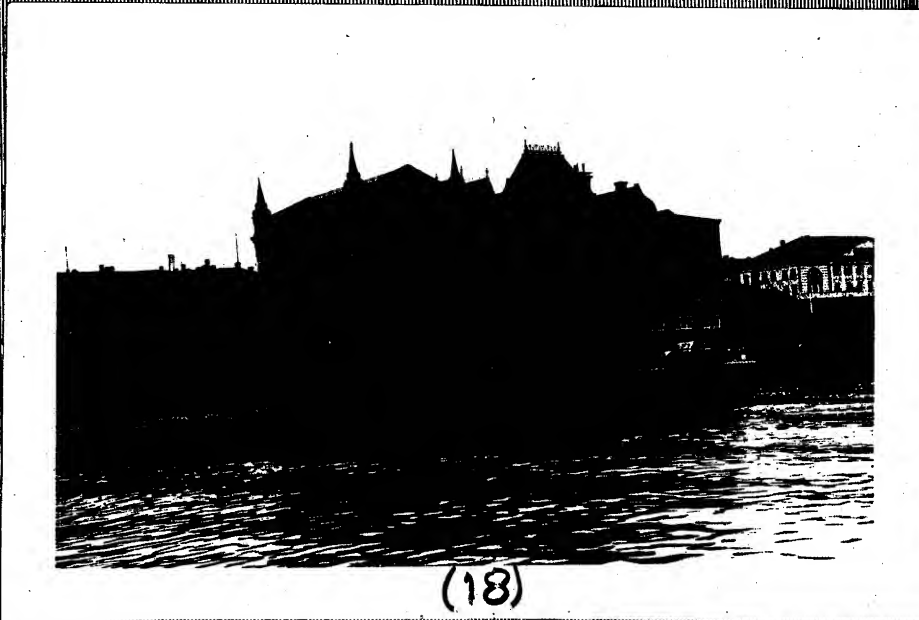
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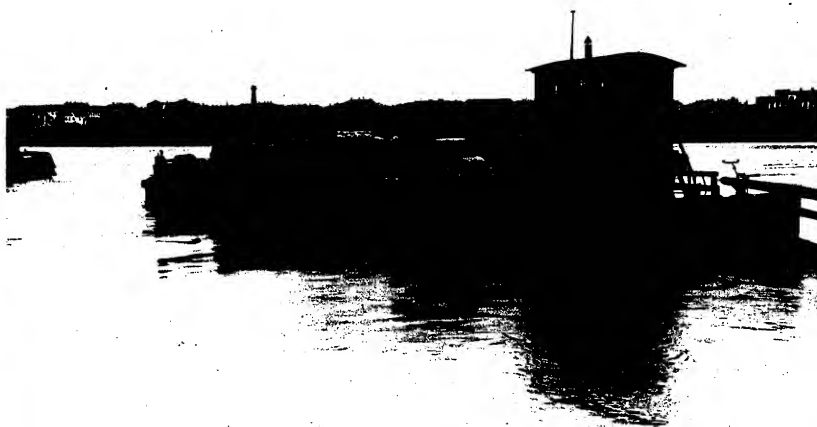
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25X1

1.

## Point 1

Zavod Perebory

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there seemed to be very little activity there. See Photograph 1.

25X1

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Perebory Prison Camp

Most of the prisoners in this camp were civilians, both males and females,

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Locks

There were two parallel locks, each 300 m long and 60 m wide, but the southern lock was used almost exclusively. It took eight to ten minutes for a ship to get through a lock. The locks were capable of accommodating rafts up to 300 m long. See Photographs 2, 3, and 4.

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## Point 5

Novyy Posëlok Settlement

The construction of Novyy Posëlok (also known as Mekh Zavod I settlement) was completed in 1952. It consisted of about 50 Finnish-type houses which were assigned [redacted] In 1954, five large wooden barracks were added in which Soviets were quartered. Photographs 5-7, 9, and 13 show typical scenes in and near this settlement.

25X1

## Point 6

Mysino Village

Mysino was an old village comprised of log houses. The inhabitants either were farmers or worked in the nearby crane factory, Mekh Zavod I (Point 25). /See Photographs 8 and 12/.

## Point 7

New Construction

A three-story brick building was in the process of construction. [redacted] It was rumored that the building was to be a chemical plant. The factory had its own pumping station on the river, west of Point 5 above. /See Photograph 9/.

25X1

## Point 8

Radio Transmitter and Parabolic Radar Reflector

Within a guarded area, surrounded by barbed wire, were located several small one-story buildings. The area was sandy and was largely covered with young birches, pines and other trees. Within the area, [redacted] a small military short-wave transmitter and the smaller of two parabolic radar reflectors. /See Point 10 for further details/. The reflector was two meters in diameter.

25X1

## Point 9

Military Housing and Storage Area

Several small, one-story, stone buildings, constructed in 1954, were located within a wooded area (near Point 8) and were visible from the nearby road. The military personnel assigned to the antiaircraft battery (Point 10) were quartered here. There also were several small, one-story, stone buildings which had wooden shutters instead of windows. On one of these buildings, [redacted] a "No Smoking" sign. [redacted] the ammunition for the antiaircraft guns /see Point 10/ was stored here. [redacted] several telephone lines leading into the area.

25X1

25X1

25X1

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25X1

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**Point 10**Antiaircraft Battery and Parabolic Radar Reflector

From a distance, [ ] at least six antiair- 25X1  
craft gun barrels protruding above the treetops,  
which at that time were only about four meters 25X1  
high. [ ] these barrels on several occasions  
and each time they were pointing in different 25X1  
directions. [ ] the caliber as 12 cm.  
(In the area in which source lived, he had heard 25X1  
gunfire, about once a month, which sounded like  
heavy artillery or antiaircraft guns. [ ]  
[ ] the firing had not come from the 25X1  
direction of the antiaircraft position described  
above; the sound of the firing came from a more  
westerly direction. [ ] 25X1  
[ ] There were also at  
least two searchlights in the immediate vicinity 25X1  
of this area, [ ]  
[ ] Several times, during the night, [ ]  
as many as nine searchlight beams trying to spot 25X1  
passing planes. [ ] but only from  
a distance, a steel transmitting tower. It was 25X1  
located in a clearing and protruded about four or  
five meters above the young trees nearby.

The antiaircraft battery was equipped with radar,  
consisting of two movable parabolic reflectors,  
four meters in diameter. (The smaller reflector  
was located in the area Point 8). There may have  
been more reflectors, but these were the only ones  
seen. [ ] Each reflector was operated by 25X1  
two soldiers who sat at its base. The reflector  
in this area was visible from the north corner of  
the road (Point 11), where the road turned sharply  
to the south. The distance from this point to the  
radar reflector was less than 200 m. The entire  
area was surrounded by a two-meter high barbed-  
wire fence which was guarded and patrolled at all  
times by armed guards, who were accompanied by  
dogs at night. This seemed to be a permanent  
installation.

**Point 11**Road

Constructed prior to 1952, the road was in excellent  
condition. It was cobblestoned, was six meters  
wide, and had a one-meter wide drainage ditch on  
both sides. The section drawn on the overlay does not  
appear on the Map. The road passed the power plant

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(Point 13) and connected with the road to Vologda N 59-20, E 39-40 on the east, and led past the locks (Point 4) to Perebory and Shcherbakov on the west. See Photographs 9 and 14.

**Point 12** Sheksna Settlement

In Sheksna N 59-15, E 38-45 were several new (constructed in 1952-1954), three-story, stone buildings which housed workers of the power plant (Point 13). The settlement was named after the river which flowed through this area prior to the construction of the dam.

**Point 13** Hydroelectric Power Plant

This was a concrete structure, 150 m x 50 m x 15 m, with a saw-toothed sheet-metal roof (seven ridges). The cranes which raised and lowered the water gates were visible on the northwest (lake) side of the plant. 25X1

there were seven cranes. On the southeast (river) side of the plant, the water rushed out of the plant with great force. The building was guarded by armed military sentries. 25X1

**Point 14** Area Containing Transformers and Oil Switches

there were a great many transformers and oil switches in this area and that the high-tension line (Point 23) originated here. Two three-phase lines went south in the direction of Moscow, and one three-phase line went in a northeasterly direction past the power plant. Each line consisted of three cables; one line possibly had two ground wires. Along the section which crossed the Volga River, there definitely were two ground wires. 25X1

during rain, snow blizzards, or fog, the insulation on the power line sprayed sparks which interfered considerably with radio reception. Every time this phenomenon occurred, radio, which was located almost two kilometers from the power line, crackled. The four masts, two on each side of the river, were equipped with red warning lights on top. These lights were lit 24 hours a day. In addition, there were red neon lights on the masts, up near the cables, which lit up every time the sparks occurred. 25X1

**Point 15** Vasiljevskoye Village

Vasiljevskoye was formerly a large farm, the village housed mostly workers of the power plant (Point 13) see Photograph 10.

25X1

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25X1

**Point 16**     Shcherbakov Hospital

25X1

This hospital was known [redacted] as Hospital PF 20.  
It was a large three-story stone building.

**Point 17**     Factory

25X1

25X1

[redacted] this factory manufactured kitchen  
utensils such as pots and pans, [redacted]  
[redacted] It consisted of several stone  
buildings. [redacted]

25X1

**Point 18**     Factory

25X1

[redacted] this factory only from a distance of 300 m.  
[redacted] the plant had something to do with air-  
plane engines. Frequently, and sometimes for days at a  
time, airplane engines, apparently on test stands, could  
be heard. The noise was sometimes so strong that the  
windows vibrated in Novyy Posëlek, about six kilometers  
away. The factory complex consisted of several large  
stone buildings. [redacted]  
/See Photograph 12/.

25X1

**Point 19**     Engineering School for Aircraft Technicians

The school was located in a large, four-story, dark red-  
brick building. There was a sign outside the building,  
[redacted]

25X1

the school was only for technicians.

**Point 20**     Naval Installation

For information, refer [redacted]  
[redacted] in addition to the construction of minesweepers, fire-  
fighting boats were built here.

25X1

25X1

**Point 21**     Naval Arsenal

For information [redacted]  
[redacted] /See Photograph 12/.

25X1

**Point 22**     Match and Box Factory

The factory was composed of several large brick buildings  
and one large chimney. Tremendous piles of sawdust could  
be seen near the factory on the banks of the river. [redacted]

25X1

/See Photograph 12/

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T



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25X1

**Point 23**      High-Tension Line

Refer to Point 14 for details. /See Photographs 9, 11, 12, and 13/.

**Point 24**      Oxygen Plant

/See Photograph 16/.

**Point 25**      Mekh Zavod I

/See Photographs 2, 13, and 14/.

**Point 26**      Second Village

/See Photograph 11/.

**Point 27**      Leninskiy Prospekt

The street began at this point and continued through Shcherbakov /see sketch on page 22/.

**Point 28**      Prison Camps

The prisoners of these camps were employed in the construction of the locks.

2.

[redacted] the approximate position from which each photograph was taken and has indicated by arrows the approximate angle and scope of each photograph. The legend is keyed to the numbers which appear below each photograph. The photographs appear on pages 14 to 21 and are described [redacted] as follows:

25X1

25X1

25X1

**Photograph 1**    September 1953. Taken from the north bank of the Volga River, near the Mekh Zavod I motorboat dock, facing south-west. Zavod Perebory (Point 1) and a water tower are located on the south bank. A small loading dock is situated to the right of the factory. Ships could approach the loading dock only during high water.

**Photograph 2**    August 1953. Taken from a high river bank in front of the oxygen plant /for location, see Point 24 on page 12/, facing west. A pump house is shown in the foreground, behind the earthen wall. This pump supplied water to Mekh Zavod I (Point 25) and to Mekh Zavod I settlement (also known as Novyy Posëlok) (Point 5) in Perebory /N 58-16, E 38-42/. Behind this structure are located two navigational signals which marked the navigable water from

S-E-C-R-E-T

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a point near Novyy Posëlok to the match and box factory (Point 22). Further up the bank, there is a floating dock serving as a motorboat stop. Towards the right of the picture is the south entrance to the locks (Point 4) leading to the reservoir. To the left of the locks is the dam with the water-level gates (Point 3). The navigable water is to the right of the sandbank. On the south bank, to the left, are the buildings of Mekh Zavod I.

- Photograph 3** August 1953. Taken from the river watchman's house on the Volga, facing west-southwest. In the foreground is a signal station for river traffic. In the background are the locks, the sandbank, and the dam with water-level gates. A road and a railroad track passed over the top of the dam. On the south bank can be seen the water tower of Zavod Perebory and a farm village. The motorized freighter on the river bore the name MAGADAN on its prow and on its bridge.
- Photograph 4** May 1954. Taken from the north bank of the Volga River near Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5). Travelling downstream is a raft carrying ash, beech, poplar, and birch logs. The raft has just passed through the Perebory Locks in its full size.
- Photograph 5** December 1954. Entrance to Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5) and the factory bus, bearing the inscription "Employees".
- Photograph 6** June 1953. A street in Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5) after a trench digger had passed. Lying along the street are posts which were to be used in the construction of a new fence. The fence was to divide the street so that houses on the east side of the street could be rented to Soviets. ( ) resided on the west side of the street). 25X1
- Photograph 7** September 1954. Taken within the ( ) section of Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5). In the foreground is Maj. Aleksandr Yefimovich Butov, accompanied by Sr. Lt. Boris Dramin, going hunting. 25X1
- Photograph 8** June 1953. Mysino village (Point 6) located six kilometers west-northwest of Sheherbakov. 25X1

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1. Maj. Aleksandr Yefimovich Butov was the commandant of the ( ) settlement in Sheherbakov; Sr. Lt. Boris Dramin was his assistant.

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- Photograph 9** February 1954. Taken near Mekh Zavod I settlement, (Point 5), showing a section of the Perebory-Sheksna road (Point 11). The railroad line is next to the road. In the background, just above the horse, is a new construction, presumed   to be a future chemical plant (Point 7). A construction fence surrounds the area. In the background are masts of the high-tension line leading to the power plant (Point 13) and also telephone lines. 25X1
- Photograph 10** August 1953. A street in Vasilyevskoye village (Point 15), located near Shcherbakov. The uniformed men on the right are believed to be members of the regular guard detail of the power plant at Sheksna (Point 13).
- Photograph 11** February 1954. Taken facing west. A street in Second Village (Point 26), located four kilometers northwest of Shcherbakov. In the background can be seen two masts of the high-tension line which crossed the Volga see Point 14.
- Photograph 12** June 1953. Taken from a high river bank near Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5) facing east-southeast. The Volga River is on the right side of the picture. On the south bank are located houses of an unidentified village and the west corner of the city of Shcherbakov. Fifty-three millimeters from the right edge of the picture is the chimney of a match and box factory (Point 22). To the left of this factory, located on the river bank, were storage sheds of the naval arsenal (Point 21). Situated 69 mm from the right edge of the picture is an airplane engine factory (Point 18). On the north bank (in the foreground) are farm houses of Mysino village (Point 6). Also visible are the wires of a high-tension line leading from the power plant and going toward the right across the Volga, and south in the direction of Moscow.
- Photograph 13** December 1954. The western edge of Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5). The building on the left is the club house of Mekh Zavod I (Point 25). It was almost completed at the time the picture was taken. Under construction, in the background, is a large apartment house. Next to the apartment house are prefabricated houses used by the employees as well as the supervisory personnel of the plant. The tower was to supply water to the houses in the settlement; it was already leaning even though its construction

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T  
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had not been completed. At the right edge of the photograph are the fence and buildings of Mekh Zavod I. The poles in the foreground carried 220-v AC lines as well as the telephone line. In the background are another telephone line and a 4,000-v line.

**Photograph 14** January 1955. Shown is the southeast corner of Mekh Zavod I (Point 25), including its fence and a watch-tower. In the background is the administration building and the water tower. In the foreground is the Perebory-Sheksna road (Point 11) and the railroad track which runs parallel to the road.

**Photograph 15** March 1954. Earthen storage sheds near the motorboat landing point for Mekh Zavod I. The storage sheds were located a short distance from the north bank of the Volga. The sheds contained blankets, uniforms, and other supplies for the prison camps (Point 28), located near the Perebory Locks.

**Photograph 16** August 1953. Taken from the southwest corner of Mekh Zavod I settlement (Point 5), the photograph shows the oxygen plant (Point 24), located on the north bank of the Volga River.

3. Solely for the purpose of orientation, [redacted] several landmarks on the overlay of the eastern section of Shcherbakov, [redacted] see page 227. 25X1
- On page 23 is another copy of the above overlay, [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] the approximate position from which each photograph was taken and was indicated by arrows the approximate scope of each. See pages 21 to 28 for the photographs. The following legend is keyed to the numbers appearing beneath each photograph. 25X1

**Photograph 17** [redacted] Taken from a ship on the Volga, the picture shows the central part of Shcherbakov. On the left is a former church, now used as a granary and as living quarters. On the bank in front of the church is a landing place used by a local motorboat line. Next to the church is a hospital, formerly the residence of a local governor. In front of the hospital is a dock used by the long-distance steamship line which travelled from Moscow, via the Moscow-Volga Canal, Rybinskoye Reservoir, Yaroslavl /N 57-35, E 39-50/, Gorkiy /N 56-20, E 44-00/, and Astrakhan /N 46-21, E 48-03/ to Rostov /N 47-15, E 39-53/. On the river bank, above this dock is the administration building for river shipping, containing a passenger ticket office and a freight office, etc. To the right of [redacted] 25X1

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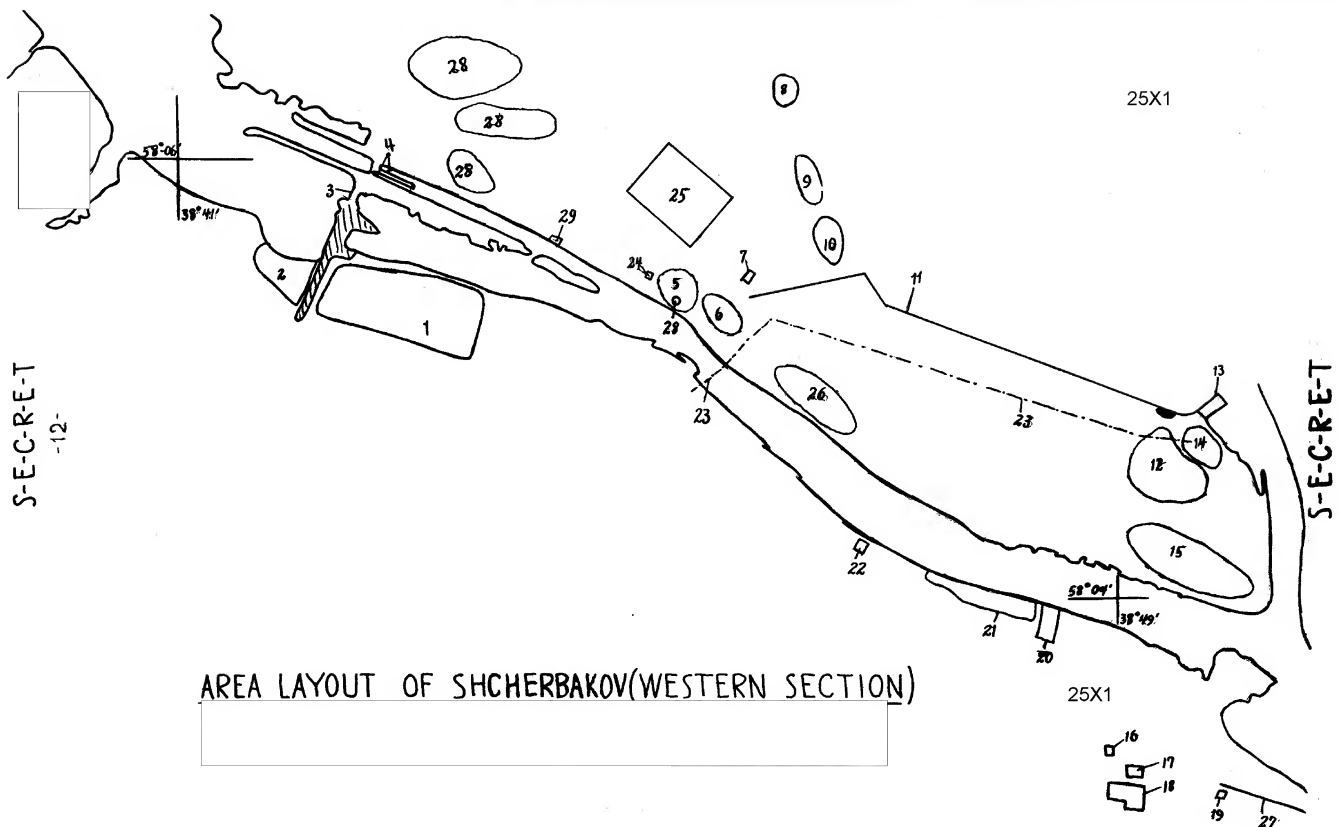
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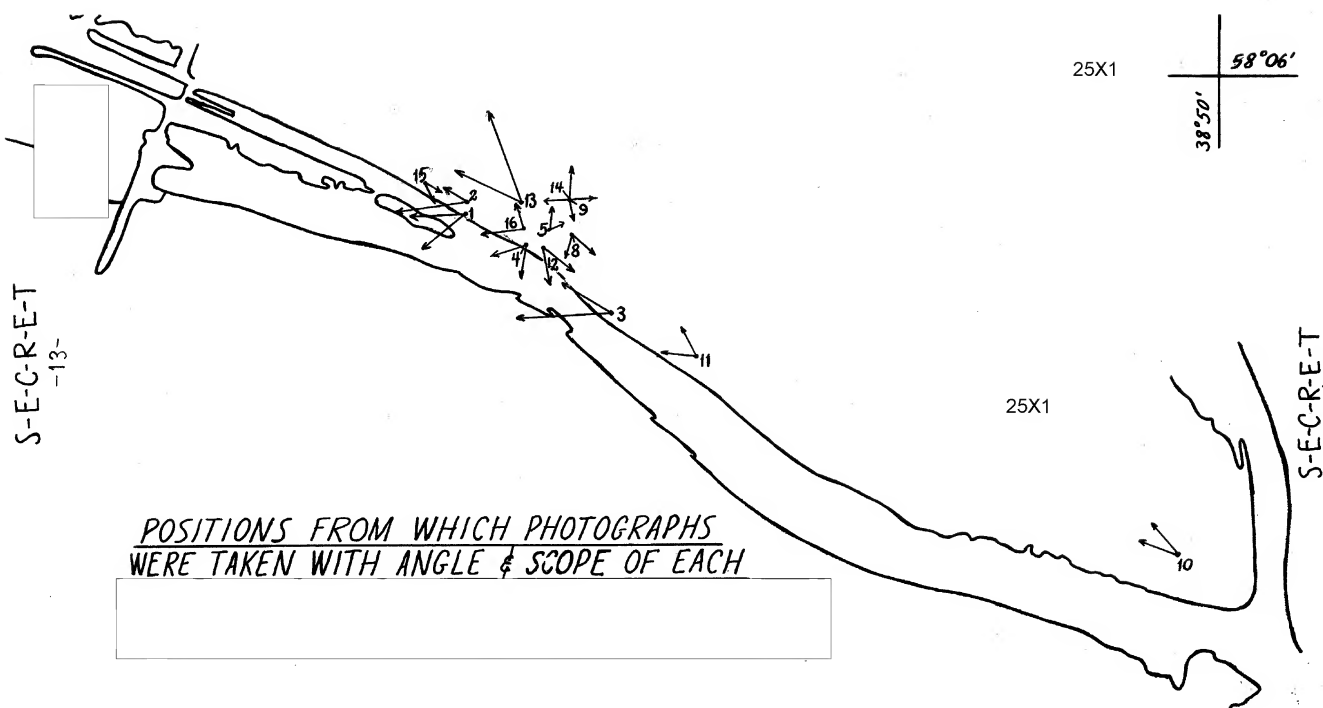
-11-

this structure are houses, some of which were used as granaries, others as living quarters. Behind these houses was Market Place 2. On the extreme right of the photograph is a ferryboat landing point.

- Photograph 18** July 1954. Taken from the Volga River, facing northwest. The photograph is a close-up of a section of Photograph 17. The large building in front is the hospital. In front of the hospital is the floating dock of the local motorboat line. The motorboat in front of the dock was equipped with a short-wave transmitter and receiver. A street, terminating at the dock, appears on the far right of the photograph.
- Photograph 19** July 1954. Another close-up of Photographs 17 and 18. In the center is a former church, now serving as a granary and living quarters. On the left is a former monastery; on the right are office and administration buildings. In the foreground is the upper structure of a river steamer.
- Photograph 20** July 1954. The Shcherbakov-Petrovskoye car ferry and a tugboat. On the bank, between the tugboat and the ferry, is Proletarskaya pl. landing point. The tower toward the left of the picture, located near Proletarskaya pl. is a fire-brigade training tower, formerly used as a fire lookout tower.
- Photograph 21** July 1954. Facing north. A section of Proletarskaya pl. in Shcherbakov. On the right of the photograph are a store and a shoemaker's shop. On the bank of the river is the entrance to the passenger and car ferry to Petrovskoye, located on the other side of the Volga. On the north bank, towards the left of the photograph, is the beach of an open-air bath. In the background are living quarters.
- Photograph 22** July 1954. A street corner along Leninskiy prospekt, the main street of Shcherbakov. Shown are apartment houses and warehouses.
- Photograph 23** July 1954. Taken at noon, facing Leninskiy prospekt. Apartments and shops on Proletarskaya pl.
- Photograph 24** July 1954. A scene at Market Place 2. Only dairy products were sold in the building. In front of the building are vegetable stands.
- Photograph 25** July 1954. A scene at Market Place 2. The arch at the right is the southeastern entrance into the area. In the foreground are several members of the local militia.
- Photograph 26** July 1954. A scene at Market Place 2. In the background is the local museum; on the left, a meat market.

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(2)

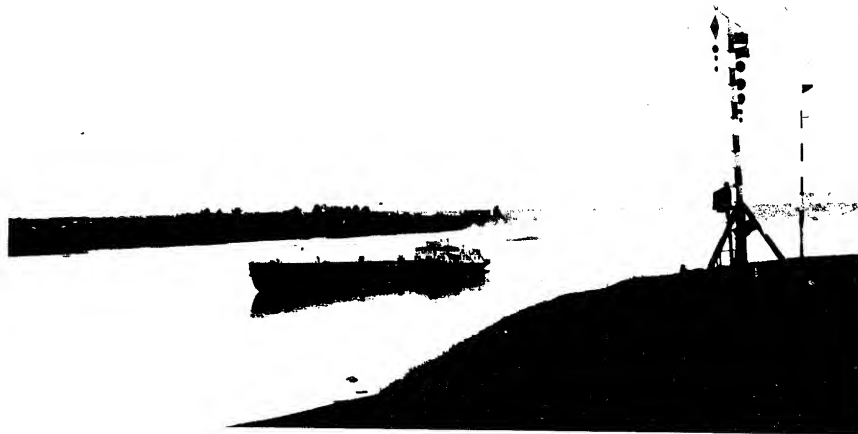
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(3)



(4)

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(5)



(6)

S-E-C-R-E-T

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(8)



(7)

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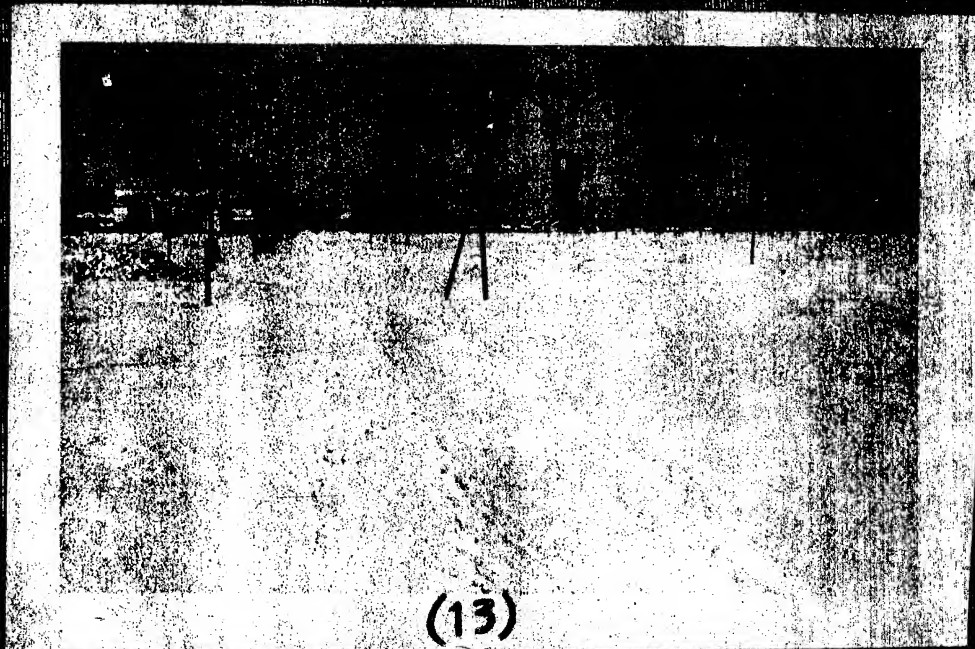
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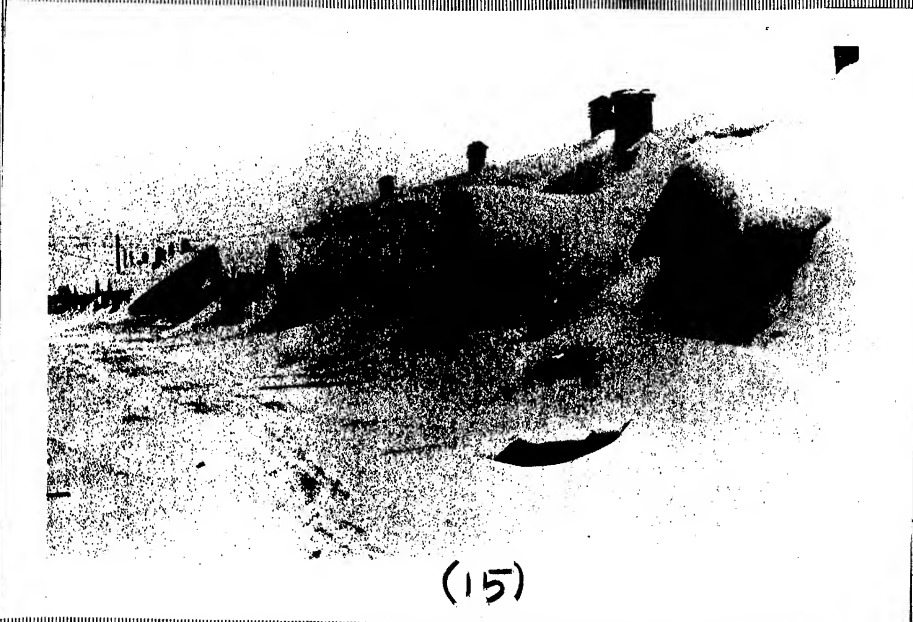


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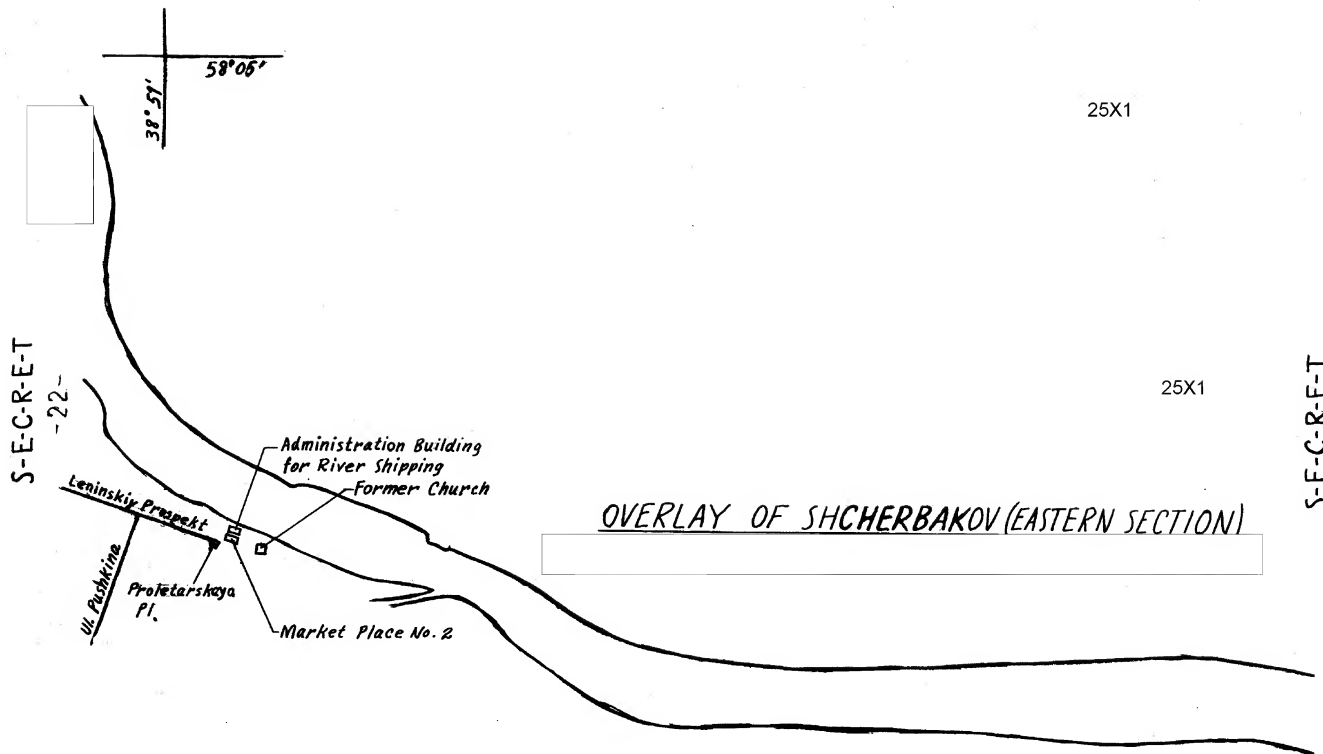


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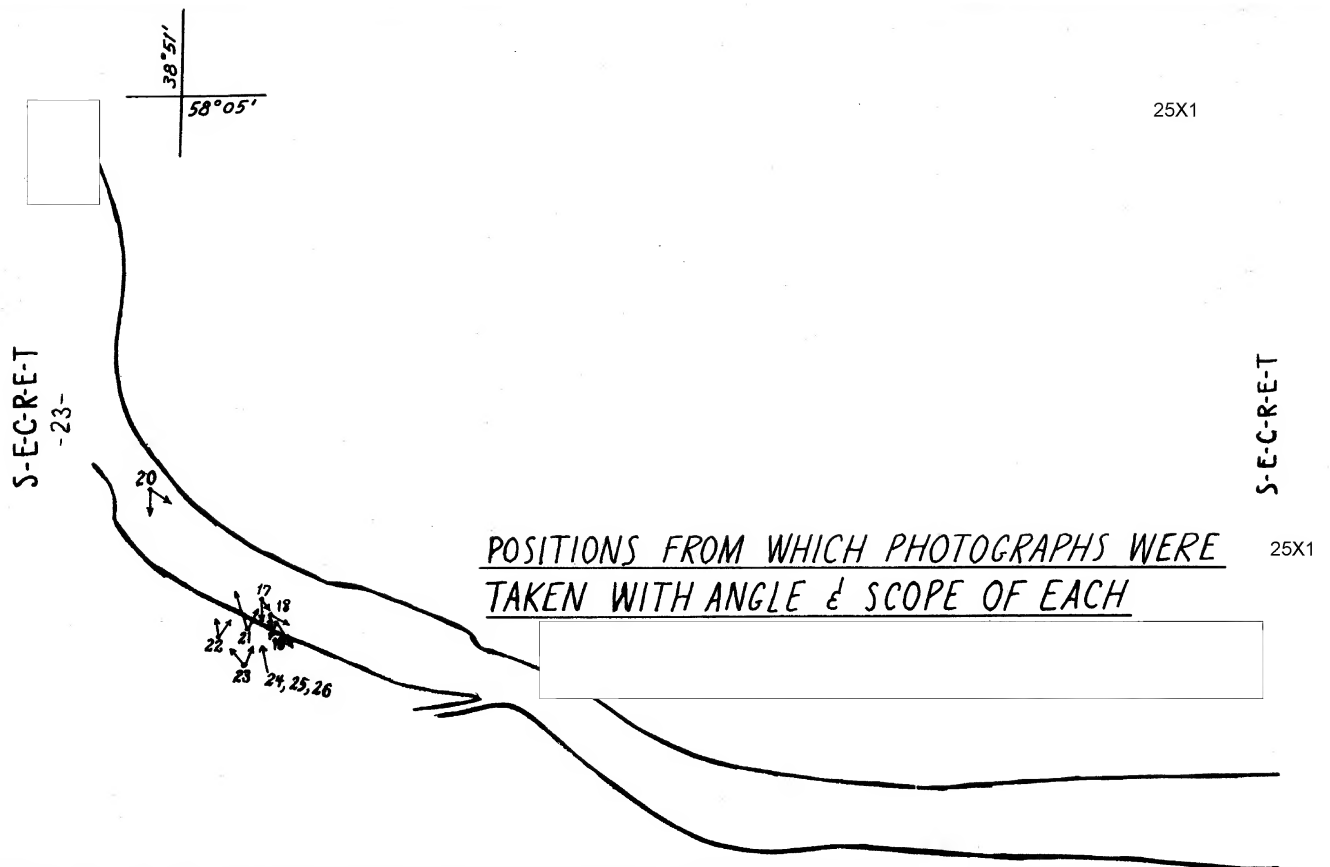


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(18)

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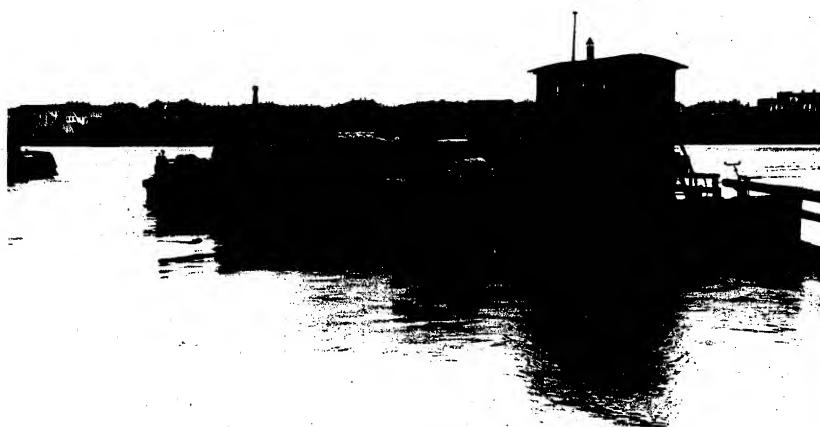
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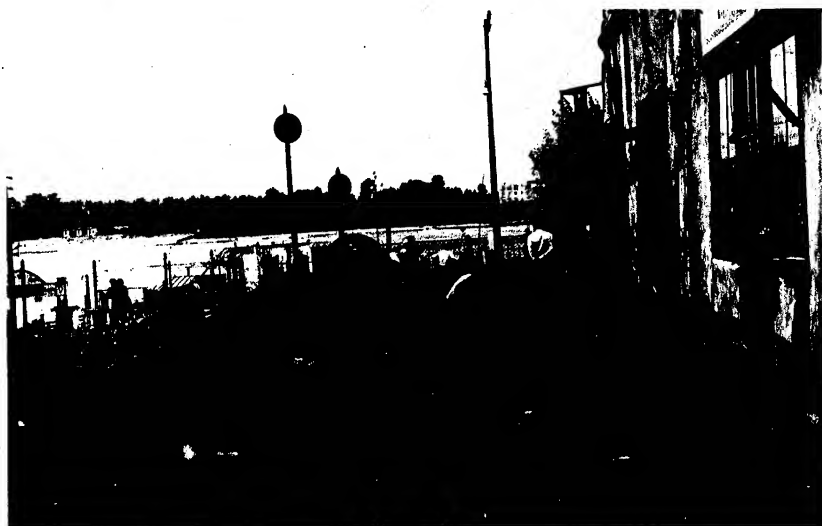
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(23)



(24)

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